The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1868. NO. 267.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE, 75 FIFTH STREET.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

LOCAL NOTICES.

Lighting Up Hours.

Gas Consuming Kerosene Lamps.

Grand Confectionery.

One Cent Not Wanted.

The Celebrated Colnaph.

Fourth Ward.

Local Matters.

The New Piano.

Counsel.

Kentucky Boarding School.

The New Bedford.

Fresco, Signboards.

A Fine and Beautiful

The Piano Forte

Fall Opening Cook Stove

Advertising and Bidding

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Junction City fund will a reports thirty-one thousand and fifteen acres of land entered for the month of June, and thirty-seven thousand three hundred and sixty in May.

The journey of General Grant, Sherman and Sheridan over the Kansas Pacific Railway, en route to Denver, on Saturday, were perfect ovations, large numbers of people being assembled at various points on the road, who cheered the distinguished party as the train sped by. Gen. Grant was met at Denver by the military and civil authorities of the city, and a salute of one hundred guns was fired in honor of the occasion.

The persons pardoned at the Idaho at Decatur, Ill., are all in a fair way of recovery. About eighty persons in all were affected. It is shown that the milk was poisoned by the introduction of arsenic into the cans, but fortunately not in sufficient quantities to cause the death of any who partook of the infected food. The milk is supposed to have been poisoned by the Butlers of Sweet, and it is believed that the poison was introduced by some jealous cow in Kentucky who wished to spite the reputation of Indiana milk.

At Memphis the mercury ranged from 92 to 98 degrees during yesterday. There were several cases of sun stroke, and two deaths, including J. W. Thompson, a well known newspaper.

Secretary Fletcher, of Tennessee, yesterday refused to sign the State bonds prepared for the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad. Forty-two bonds had already been signed by his predecessor, and the issue of one hundred and fifty-one more completes the amount. The Secretary's refusal caused Cliffe to come personally to Washington and procure their execution, and they were paid.

James Stephens, the ex-Fenian Head Center, is understood to have arrived in New York.

It is officially announced that the cattle tariff for ten months, allowing two more for advance arrangements, will be reduced to fifteen dollars per head, and after the 1st of May, 1869, the tariff on the land lines west of Buffalo Gap, Kentucky, and east of Buffalo, Indiana, will be reduced to ten dollars per head.

A dispatch from Omaha says trains are running seven hundred miles over the Union Pacific Railroad. Six hundred and eighty miles have already been completed by the United States Commissioners, and pronounced a first class road in every respect. Twenty thousand men are at work, and it is expected that not less than nine hundred miles will be finished this year, and that the whole line to the Pacific may be completed in 1869.

The base ball match between the Buckeyes, of Cincinnati, and Excelsior, of Chicago, yesterday, was won by the former in eight innings, score, forty-three to twenty-seven. Two of the Buckeye club were arrested, charged with pocket picking on the cars while en route from Detroit to Chicago. They were admitted to bail.

The Republicans of the Second Michigan District yesterday nominated Conress W. L. Stoughton for Congress.

Both Houses of the Georgia Legislature having complied with General Meade's requirement by deciding on the eligibility of their members under the fourteenth article, he has withdrawn his opposition to their proceeding to business. The Senate passed the fourteenth amendment by a vote of 37 to 14, and the House by 99 to 70. Governor Bullock will be inaugurated tomorrow.

Later advices from Milton, La., confirm the reports of serious disturbances there, and it is not known whether they have been quelled. The telegraph is interrupted, and no advices later than the 18th have been received. Colonel Beatty, of General Buchanan's staff, has been ordered to Milton, to investigate the matter.

AT WORK.

General Carl Schurz has made a series of appointments over the State of Indiana, and will take the stump for Grant and Colfax in a few weeks.

During the week ending July 10, nine committed of the have reported to Secretary Rawlins the number of cases for 1867, and the total for the year, making a total aggregate of sixty-five counties of the State now reported. Twenty-six are yet to be heard from. The sixty-five counties report the following aggregates: For cases, number of cases, 6,105,266; for 1867, 6,105,266; number of cases, 6,105,266; for 1867, 6,105,266; number of persons charged with crime, 6,105,266; for 1867, 6,105,266; number of persons convicted, 6,105,266; for 1867, 6,105,266; number of persons convicted of crime

...office, ...ing
...a day (for ...as at the only
...Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally,
...gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

...As proof of the ultimate placard on its market
...reports of the Commercial, we will state that they
...are regularly copied by the New York Economist,
...Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of like
...character in the east and west cities, and that leading
...British commercial papers and circulars occa-
...sionally appear from such credit. There is either
...the intelligence, variety, or...from Factory, Oil
...Refinery, or trading manufactory of any kind
...that is not a subscriber to the Commercial, prin-
...cipally, because its reports are the only full and
...reliable gleam of the Pittsburgh markets.

National Union Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FOR ADJUTANT GENERAL OF STATE,

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL OF STATE,

JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

CONGRESS—THIRD DISTRICT,

JOHN M. KOONTZ.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,
AT LARGE.

G. Wilmore Conyngham, of Philadelphia.
Thos. M. Bomberger, of Pittsburgh.

District.	District.
1. W. H. Dewart,	13. Samuel Calvin,
2. Geo. M. Dallas,	14. E. F. Wagenseller,
3. Richard Vaux,	15. Chas. B. Mann,
4. G. W. Hill,	16. John Stewart,
5. Wayne C. Ratliff,	17. George W. Eder,
6. H. D. Bingham,	18. A. G. Olmsted,
7. Thomas E. Franks,	19. Joseph Buffington,
8. Isaac Eckert,	20. T. C. Gibson,
9. Morris Longstreth,	21. C. L. Ewing,
10. David W. Sandy,	22. Wm. Ross,
11. Wm. Jessup,	23. S. W. Crawford,
12. W. W. Nicholson,	24. S. S. Rowe.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Sheriff, JAMES A. GALLAGHER.
For Coroner, RICHARD WILSON, MILES A. HUMPHREYS, CHARLES WILLIS, ESQ.
For Prothonotary, SAMUEL KING, GEORGE F. MORGAN.

For District Attorney, ALFRED L. PEARSON.

For Assistant District Attorney, S. S. BLACK.

For Clerk of Courts, HENRY LARDNER.
For Commissioner, JOHN LOGUE.
For Commissioner, S. L. MUELLER.
For Director of Poor, G. W. HUBLEY.

The speech of Hon. John A. Bingham, the able and eloquent Representative of the Seventh Ohio District, on the occasion of his re-nomination, will be found on our third page this morning. It is an excellent document.

It looks as though there was going to be a general row with the Indians on the Plains. Precisely how it will come about, or what it will be for, nobody will ever know—for whoever makes up his mind that the wrong is all with the Indians will likely enough do the aforesaid Indian injustice. The red man no doubt is bad enough, but the white man of the border is not the pink of perfection.

We understand that the baltimore line of steamships have full loads of freight and passengers every way for several months to come, and that it is proposed to increase the number of vessels so as to make weekly trips. Meanwhile, what is Philadelphia doing? Is there any reason why she does not have steamship lines, except an indisposition to consult her own interest?

Brown, the Democratic governor elect of Maryland, has made the last opposition pet of the idea of taxing bonds. "I would not," said he, "tax them as property, but because they were a contribution to an unholy war." This is the very cream of the Copperhead doctrine. The Copperheads hate the rich, and take to repudiation naturally. Brown is only more frank than Copperheads in general. And yet it is gravely proposed to place the affairs of the country in their hands.

Bully Boy Brooks, of the London *Times*, records in his diary of 1861 an interview that he had with Seward at a dinner party in New York, wherein he says:

> Mr. Seward is a man of considerable, but no great ability. He has been three times nominated for the presidency, but has failed each time. He is a man of no character, no apology; the Democracy took his appearance as a matter of course, and almost take now the ollium that attaches to Lincoln, that hell hole of nations.

LET US COME TO THE POINT.

When the Democratic party of Chicago, in 1864, declared that the war was "a failure," and that the independence of the Southern Confederacy should be recognized, a sentiment was uttered and a purpose avowed which left no room for doubt, and created a clear and distinct issue before the people. This declaration stood through out the Presidential canvass of that year. No attempt was made to evade the issue, and no one doubted that if the Democratic party won and McClellan was elected, the policy of the new administration would be strictly in harmony with the declaration. The question was, shall the war be continued, shall more men and money be furnished, shall the Southern Confederacy be recognized? We need not stop to dilate on what would have been the consequences of Democratic success then. The people acted understandingly, and the verdict was that the war should be fought through to the end, and the Government sustained at whatever cost. The war was fought through, the Government was sustained, and under the leadership of Grant the Confederacy was crushed to atoms.

Then came the civil questions, demanding the gradual gentle action of Congress. The history of the past four years need not be rehearsed. Against the efforts of the Democratic party, reinforced by an apostate President who succeeded to the position through a deed of blood that shocked the civilized world, measures framed in the interest of Freedom and Progress, to preserve the fruits of the war and consistently secure its results, have been carried through Congress, as the finding of all the three of the Sanctified rebellion are restored to representation, and those once on coming intelligent proper places in the family of States.

Reason in the field, justice in Congress, union at all points before the people, we might naturally and reasonably expect that the Democratic party would acquiesce in the verdict, frame its policy and present its candidates in harmony therewith. But not so. An appeal is taken from the verdict; a platform of principles and a ticket have been presented to the people, whose ignore squarely that issue, appeal in No vember. The convention bringing this appeal was composed of nearly the same men who met in Chicago in 1864, reinforced by the redeemed of the rebellion which overthrown at the bright ray to whose the disgraceful armistice was indemnity proposed. Ignoring the logic of events on the field, in Congress and among the people, the convention of July, 1868, was true to the principles as declared in 1864. Having welcomed with open wreath the leaders of the rebellion to seats in the convention, the first business was to declare that:

> "Reconstruction, acts (so-called) of Congress as usurpations, unconstitutional, revolutionary, void and inoperative."

Without qualification, unaccompanied with the expression of the intention to test the constitutionality of the Reconstruction Acts—meanwhile, the peaceable citizens, submitting to them as laws of the land—in the same spirit that impelled the Convention of 1864 to declare the war "a failure," the acts of Congress are repudiated by the Convention of 1868, and declared "null and void." In perfect consistency the convention next proceeded to nominate HORATIO SEYMOUR and FRANCIS P. BLAIR for President and Vice President. The one throughout the war, in the affections of the rebels, was only second to Jefferson Davis, and is now their favorite; the other is the unbending author of sentiments at once so revolutionary and disorganizing, that they stand properly alongside of the proclamations in the interest of treason and bloodshed of Breckinridge, Fillmore and other rebel leaders, put forth in the darkest days of the struggle, incited the lawless population of New York city to outbreaks to law and order—whereby to create a counter rebellion in the North and render the government powerless against the foe that had invaded our territory, defiantly proclaimed its watch fires known in the Dictionary, lay waste our towns and cities and subjugate our people—without pausing to examine minutely the acts of this bad man, standing first on the Democratic ticket, we go directly to the letter of Buchanan on the treaty and most complete exposition possible of the Tammany Platform, and the purpose which if they succeed the Democratic party will attempt to execute. He begins it:

> "There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is *for the President not to believe these acts to exist and will, compel the army to make its investigations at the South, disperse the usurpations state governments, allow the white people to reorganize their own governments and elect Senators and Representatives. The House of Representatives will contain a majority of Democrats from the South, and they will admit the Representatives elected by the white people of the South; and will, on the assertion of the President, we will not be difficult to compel the Senate to admit once more to the obligations of the Constitution."*

35 word of comment is necessary. It was the letter from which this is an extract that made BUCHANAN the unanimous choice of the Convention, that caused him to be presented by a delegation who was a leader in the rebellion, second for him the support of the entire body of southern disloyalists—their fanaticism, and his nomination by the Convention with perfect unanimity and enthusiasm.

We pass on to further proof of the purpose of the party and its new allies—a purpose no less alarming, because no less revolutionary, than that avowed by the secessionists in Charleston just prior to the siege of Sumter. On Saturday evening last GOV. EWING, who was a prominent candidate for the Vice Presidency before the Convention, spoke to a Democratic ratification meeting in Washington as follows:

> "On the third of November next, the American people will endeavor to restore those States to their constitutional rights. *Should this by a possibility fail, the white population of those States may proceed in placing themselves in possession of their governments; otherwise, as sure as the Republican blunderers in the cities of South-ern men, there will be an upheaval of society, and that, should Congress re-fuse to the blacks, other will come the ruins of the Republic."*

Ruins, indeed, nine days after the nomination, GOV. EWING said "secession is not dead, but alive," and that the principle would yet "exist" itself. And GOV. EWING stated why—the victory of Tam-many Hall, boldly and defiantly declared that the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR "will secure for the South all" and BLAIR in the Rebellion." The tone of the South-ern leaders everywhere is in harmony with this alarming, yet truthful avowal. In Baltimore, only a few evenings ago, THOMAS T. BOWIE, Governor elect of Maryland, in a speech before a meeting ratifying the Tammany nominations, openly declared:

> "If there be any class of men I would name her, it would be those men who furnished means to carry on the most unholy, wicked and civil war in history. [Applause.] I would not tax them as property, but I would impose I can rest upon the face of those lands a contribution to an unholy and wicked purpose."

We might add proof to proof, but where-fore? We put it to thoughtful men of all parties, more especially to the Democratic party, can you in conscience support the Tammany proceedings? Can the country afford to run the Radical risk involved in the support of SEYMOUR and BLAIR? If in 1864 patriotism and interest demanded the defeat of MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON, because their election would lead to a disgraceful surrender to the rebels, how much less correctly does everything valuable in the land demand the defeat of SEYMOUR and BLAIR in 1868?

ANDREW HIMSELF AGAIN

MR. JOHNSON, recovered from the effect of impeachment, and desirous of doing something in his old political line of business, has sent a vote message to the Senate on the electoral vote. He cannot give up the position of *master*; must dominate his advice and make himself ridiculous. The policy he propounds, solified of its sophistical reasoning, is precisely the same as SEWARD'S harangue, BLACK'S letter, WADE HAMPTON'S, FORNEY'S and TOM FLORENCE'S speeches. He rests his arguments on the Constitution, asserts that the acts of Congress, in relation to the States lately in rebellion, are illegal, and by inference, clearly points to the exercise of the franchise according to that rule which gave so many Presidents to the South, and eventually led to the war. The message will, no doubt, have been perused by our readers. It is a singular document, full of the conceits that mark the career of Mr. JOHNSON, and may be answered easily by the loyal press of the nation.

The main portion of the message is directed to consideration of the question whether the States were out or in the Union. He says they were not out, and, therefore, war having ceased, Congress must resort to the old system in dealing with them. But then is no power can alter the meaning of the Constitution in regard to the different rights all States possess. In short, they must come into electoral privileges precisely on the same terms enjoyed before the war, and as though nothing had happened. This is a blow at Congress in connection with the feelings Mr. JOHNSON may be supposed to entertain, shared in generally by the Democracy, and though in consonance with intentions declared by rebel leaders, must be viewed from a different stand point.

In relation to the Presidential nomination, Mr. JOHNSON is in a peculiar position. He does not like GRANT; that is natural; for the nominee and firm regard for duty and country that characterized the conduct of the Republican nominee is entirely foreign to the chicanery and meanness of Mr. JOHNSON. SEYMOUR stands scarcely better on the eyes of the President. It is an old proverb that two of a trade can never agree; and the experience Mr. SEYMOUR could not be expected to look with ample kindness on Mr. JOHNSON, who has become acquainted with the cell mate formed by the Democratic nominee of his Presidential Apothecary. In this dilemma, a distinguished man, he goes into the war alone. His sympathy is with the Democratic party, with the views they propound, but he loses his own escape and insults Congress by a message big with that consonance and impudence character-istic of the man.

The five principles of logic applied to family matters might show Mr. JOHNSON to be not a fitting type in mourning, that a child might be out and in the family at the same time. If a father is compelled by reason of the conflict of a son, he excludes him from the family circle until he shows signs of reformation, and can with safety be re-admitted, while the child is absent from the general roof he is still a son, though not a privileged one. By his conduct he forfeited the esteem of his parents and they have the right to say how far particular shall be shown before he comes upon his old circle. He is still a son, but a disfigured one, and must put himself into the standing financially or parents before he can fully claim the privileges belonging to one. If there are not further illustrations, it might be found in higher teachings, by which we are taught the Fatherhood of the Universe, when by duty we put ourselves into the position of obedient children.

The rebellious States were in the position of disobedient children. They had enjoyed too many privileges, became fully cast as parental control and would have divided the family possession had not the strength of authority been sufficient to restrain them. That they should not open some defiant attitude, breaking the peace of the family and endangering the estate, checks in connection with justice, were not given them. In that broad charity found in the Declaration of Independence, all men were declared in the States that had been disobedient politically equal. That is the ground work of complaint in the message of the President, and which is disposed of without trouble by every person reflecting on the history of the country.

Instead of complaint there should be pride in the charity displayed by Congress. To have admitted the States into family council without reconstruction would have made the war in vain. To them now to the message of the President or the threats of rebel leaders would be to prevent the consummation devoutly to be wished, one great country sacred to freedom, in which all nations, languages and tongues, may find political liberty in accordance with wise laws and the spirit of the Constitution.

MEANNESS.

The New York *World* stands charged with an offense of a flagrant character—that of sending a reporting spy to scandalize CRAVEN, with orders to report nothing favorable. If there is a contemptible business in the world, one deserving the hatred of all good men, it is that of a reporting spy, catching at every little morsel of unfavorable gossip as a hungry dog at a piece of meat, and spicing his stories to suit his employers.

Envy will scarcely be felt for the position of a sneak dispatched for such a purpose. He is an informer of the meanest kind. His occupation is to invent lies wherewith to stab reputation; he cares little how much a purpose is effected, and is entirely unconcerned while he flings his poisoned barbs-does around.

By some means, it concerneth not how, the *World* outlives to the reporting spy have become known. This takes away the edge of scandal. A noble opponent says all the good things he can of his adversary, and if constrained to touch on his private life, knowing that that should be sacred, does it with great care. When a man makes a public speech, or writes a public letter, on questions that affect the public, he is fair game; but to follow a man into his private life and report and distort every circumstance, showers meanness that cannot be too strongly condemned.

We have little fear, though a thousand spies were on the track of the General, he will suffer any harm, or that he will be caught in any act that will lower his manhood in the estimation of his countrymen. Nevertheless that does not destroy the meanness of trying to stab a worthy man by the action of a traveling spy.

GOVERNOR PARSON'S inaugural address in Alabama shows that thirty-seven thousand six hundred of the adult white population in that State could not read or write in 1860, and that the colored people were more deficient in education. The Governor says they must see to it that every one in the State has opportunity to acquire education. "The history of the states of the Union fully proves that the material prosperity of the Commonwealth advances in the same degree that education is diffused among the masses of the people. It is with States as with the persons, the greatest range lies at the base. If the foundation is made secure by the education of the masses, who form the basis of the nation, the whole superstructure must inevitably ornamental. How different that kind of talk to the foul mouthed treason of rebel leaders.

THE N. Y. *Commercial* is of the opinion that Minister Johnson on his arrival in England is likely to find the English Government disposed to make a satisfactory settlement of the few remaining difficulties that were left open by Mr. Adams. It thinks this will be the last and crowning triumph of our civil war, "for which Mr. Seward is entitled to a high degree of credit, which will be awarded to him in the time to his countrymen."

A German glazier of considerable wealth, in Hoboken, was sent to prison twenty-nine days for stealing cigars, but was constantly discharged on payment of a fine of fifty dollars.

Count Bismarck.

The world knows but little of its great men. When a statesman towers over his compeers like Saul above his fellows, the general desire is to know something concerning him more than is imparted by mere catalogues. We have often announced that BISMARCK was in ill health, but his illness was not the real cause of his withdrawal from public life. It is true that he had an attack of pleurisy, which left him weak and low, and also that he has suffered some time from a rheumatic affection. His habits are not those of unceasing application as have been represented, but he possesses tact, discernment, and is able, at the right time, to use means to bring circumstances to his will.

Rumor says that BISMARCK is a large consumer of brandy. He is very fond of a little on he has, to whom the following chargeous is accredited. When the Prussian Minister was leaving home and the things were being packed, his little son asked him how long he was going to be absent. The father replied that he did not know. In a little while the son returned and informed the father that he knew how long he was going to be away. The father asked how the child knew. The boy replied that he had counted the bottles of brandy packed—they were twenty-four, and therefore he knew he would be absent twenty four days.

Leaving the story of habits and probable sickness, we come to the state of affairs in Prussia. The Crown Prince, animated by military glory, which was inflated by the successes of 1866, is exasperated with France for stepping in and snatching up the prizes of Nicolsburg. The war party would have rushed unhesitatingly into a rupture with France and paralled all they had gained. To such a height of resentment had this spirit ranged, that they were prepared to make an alliance with Emperor and Empress, and forget the remembrance of the Crimean campaign would induce the Cossack power to let matters take their designs. The temporary occupation of Prussia in Germany was known, who has full and supreme power in the administration of affairs, military and marine affairs.

Count Bismarck, through almost from the cabinet, still exercises his influence. Great men generally leave their shadows. Few are bold enough treat their counsels at naught, and Bismarck, having carefully stabbed the position of affairs in Europe, is not prepared to recommend any attempts to humble France. Bismarck knows that a Prussian and Russian alliance would lead to a general European war. Russia is not likely to forget her jealousies of dominion in the East, and the first step to interfere with Turkey would bring the old allies into the field. An alliance of that kind would be preposterous. England would be dragged into the war by virtue of the Celtic alliance, and there would be such a mixing in point of conflicting interests the world has never seen.

It is important when peace depends on statesmen. From the absence of Bismarck may arise opportunities for the war party in Prussia to further their designs, but it is not likely while he lives that such machinations will result from the ambition of the heir to the Prussian crown or an alliance that would disturb the peace of the world. The continuance of peace depends on the attitude of Prussia, she has the power to disturb the comparative harmony at any time, and the danger that she may act foolishly is all the greater through the temporary absence of the Minister who knows acute diplomatic powers and commanding genius in so critical subjects for admiration in particular.

The Chesthires Valley Railroad.

The committee appointed by the citizens of Allegheny and Washington counties, to confer with J. Edgar Thomson, Esq., President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in regard to the proposed completion of the Chartiers Valley Railroad, met with that gentleman on Monday, at the Union Depot Hotel, and before him the amount of subscriptions, and other matters pertaining to the road, and received from him such assurances as lead them to expect that the work will be placed under contract in early day. It is estimated that sixty miles will be required to build the road. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company offered to grant \$100,000 in aid of the road, provided that the citizens would subscribe \$300,000—it being understood that those holding along the proposed route would release all the ground necessary for the right of way. The subscriptions now foot up \$270,000. This falls short of the amount required, but labor, iron, and other materials are cheaper now than when the proposition was made, so that the amount subscribed will probably be sufficient. Mr. Thomas F. Bedford the Solicitor of the company, John H. Ewing, Esq., to examine the surveys, estimates, and contracts, etc., and it is understood that if he find them satisfactory the work will commence under contract. Mr. Hampton is now almost through the job, on his return he will attend to the duty assigned him and report to the Directors. It is gratifying to announce that this enterprise, so important to the mercantile, manufacturing and mining interests of this and the adjoining counties, is no longer to be regarded as doubtful.

A Mexican's Love.

An American gentleman for some years resident in Mexico, had his only daughter from the dance for saving. She was only a girl of tender years, and was seized with an unconquerable passion for a Mexican who feared to marry her. The father forbade the Mexican to his house. An opportunity ensued. The father found the girl, who was then debated by a lady to whom application had been made for marriage. The father threatened to shoot the Mexican if he came near the house again. In a day or two with a of soldiers made his appearance and fired. Shot the girl. The father for his act, said he is outrageous, was given by the Governor Don Juan Jose Diez. The affair has created a little excitement. There is a law in Mexico that a marriage contract cannot be made by males who have not reached the age of twenty-one nor by females who have not reached the age of twenty. Persons under those ages require the consent of the parents or guardians to the marriage, and in case this consent cannot be obtained, the Governor of the District can decide whether the objections made are serious or not, and whether they should not be overruled by the force of arms if necessary. The girl thus taken is "put in deposit" pending fifteen days public notice of the marriage, at the end of which time the marriage takes place if no reason is shown to the contrary. Probably before this, as the account was written on the 23d of June, the Mexican is master of the situation.

THE New York *Evening Post*, in a very caustic and deliberate article, protests the fact which have come to its knowledge in regard to Mr. Seymour's tendency to insanity. It says that Mr. Seymour himself has avowed the hereditary predisposition to his near friends again and again, as a reason why he could not entertain the thought of a nomination to the Presidency. He frankly stated to members of the New York delegation who wished to press his name in the late convention, including Messrs. Church and Tilden, the same cause for his positive refusal. The *Post* describes Mr. Seymour's emphatic declaration on the last day of the convention, his reference to the dictates of his house, his declaration that acceptance would imperil his party and himself, and says, after mentioning the *coup d'etat* by which the Orleans absolutely forced the nomination:—

> "The evil insisted upon his right and his duty to decline, but those around him dreading the effect of such an act upon the party was immediate and anxious convention, were prepared to present it by *physical force if necessary*, and succeeded in overcoming Mr. Seymour that it was necessary for the party that he should be their standard bearer.

> "These facts ought not to be concealed; the Democratic masses themselves ought to know exactly who and what they are voting for when they vote for President. No ordinary motive could induce the *Evening Post* to touch upon the sacred hopes and private misfortunes of a respectable family, but when the American people are asked to make that citizen their chief, his private infirmities become public danger, the solemn heroes of his choice become the peril of the nation."

THE testimony of Miss. Bailey as to the establishment of negro schools at Andersonville, is interesting. Miss Bailey has seen a dozen faces of Southern men looking into her window of an evening, as sinister and malignant as she had ever conceived. For six months she slept with her revolver under her pillow, expecting any night they might attempt to carry out their threats of what was worse than death. But they never went to extremities, evidently having a wholesome fear of that sweet-faced, but resolute girl, who had not learned to submit to do for a work for Christ and the poor. The victory was long since won, and the girls are now in undisturbed possession of the field, and have a day school and a night school of 40 each. In addition to this, they have gathered the people together on the Sabbath, and spoken to them the words of eternal life, and some of them they have led to Christ.

THE banquet given by Mr. Burlingame to the press, at Washington, appears to have been a very sensible affair. Tung and Teh had seats at the middle of the table, and half, in good English, interesting stories of China. There were no speeches. It is charged, this hot weather, to read that there has been a public dinner without weary yarnings afterwards. In this respect Mr. Burlingame's dinner to the press is worthy of example by others.

COL. CRITTENDEN made a speech before the Missouri Republican Convention, in which he hit the nail on the head when he said: "The difference between the two candidates is just this: that Seymour has soulness in the blood, and Frank Blair is a madman already."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

John Allen, the wickedest man in New York, don't like the title he has earned, and has promised to leave his business next May—earlier if he can sell out. He has been asked to turn his house into a refuge for friendless girls. He is visibly affected, and will yet turn out a good man.

Deacon Andrews, of Kingston, Mass., now in prison for the peculiar murder, is implicated in another. A skeleton has been found in the neighborhood where Andrews murdered Holmes and suspicion points to the probability of his being the murderer of one of Andrews's boarders, who has for a long time been missed.

Timothy Titcomb, in one of his London letters, calls attention to the fact that a London horse does twice as much apparent work as an American, simply because the English horse has better roads to travel.

A report comes from Sioux City, Iowa, of three men who were attacked not twenty miles from Nebraska City by Indians. The white men fought as long as they could, killed three Indians, but were compelled to give the cattle up. Two of the white men were wounded.

London, it is said, has, if they were put in a row, thirty-three miles of beer houses.

A notorious hotel keeper in New York, himself a Democratic Yankey of the first water, and whose house, from the beginning of the war to this day, has been the nest of rebel sympathizers and traitors, is said to have remarked recently: "I know that the South is being reconstructed, for there has been more tobacco spit on my carpets during the last three months, than there was during the whole war."

A man has been murdered by his mother-in-law, in Canton, Massachusetts. She shot him while he was in bed, and then said the man shot himself. Mother and daughter were overheard talking in prison, and the mother confessed to the daughter that she did the deed.

A man named Steele, a Scotchman by birth, and worth \$30,000, has been murdered and thrown into the river at Middletown, Connecticut.

John Kelly, a man employed at Germania Mills, Springfield, Mass., is supposed to have been murdered one day last week. The body was found in the river. Suspicion attaches to some with whom he boarded. Kelly took his back book on Friday evening to draw his accounts, intending to leave Fall River on Saturday. He drew his money but none was found on the body.

Attempts made to blast the wreck of the Scotland, at the mouth of New York harbor, have been partly successful.

A Western editor says of a contemporary "He is an unmitigated scoundrel. In intellect he is an ass. He can't write English. His clothes don't fit him. He is a shallow paled Democratic gopher. He drinks paregoric. In addition to this he is an editor to his friends and a Copperhead to his country." This is what your Tom Hood would call "viper-aspiration."

The power of electricity on rails was clearly tested on Thursday last, during the tempest. William Bay, Massachusetts, counted twenty-seven bolts, which so affected the rails that they came to the leg of the water, their heads out like one separate, and swam to the shore. On being taken up and thrown back into the water, they immediately came ashore again. The following morning, some fifteen barrels of oils were picked up, having come ashore.

The promises to give the New Yorkers Italian opera and is endeavoring to engage Schirli for no other here and will make the attempt. Mad Parepa-Rosa has gone to Europe to engage a German opera company, and declares he will bring nothing but first class material. Gran is arguing the French Theater and greatly improving it preliminary to opening in the autumn, with good bonds for which he is now making engagements among the singers of the Parisian theaters.

An Omaha dispatch says that Brigham Young's agent is there making preparations for the reception and transportation of a great thousand emigrants to the end of the Union Pacific Railroad, where all the able bodied men will be at once employed grading and track laying. Their families will be forwarded to the Utah settlements. About two thousand are expected to reach there next week.

PERSONAL.

—J. B. Stephen, who represents in Congress the First District of Louisiana, was born in Pennsylvania in 1807, graduated at Union College, New York, studied law, and practiced at the bar until the commencement of the war, when he entered the Federal army as a private, serving through the war and rising to the rank of Brigadier General. He was elected to Congress in 1866, and in 1867 was re-elected.

—The particulars of Paiti's marriage continue to come out. Although it is a Parisian affair, it is not without interest in this country. The sum of money drawn, constituting the whole of the lion's fortune, is to be placed in trust for the benefit of herself and children. The principal is not to be touched under any circumstances whatever, Mlle. Patti herself only securing the interest thereof. One-third of her future earnings is to be set aside in the same manner, the remaining two-thirds to be used as her husband and herself may decide. The father and mother of the bride are in Lower Canada in possession of 6,000 francs, which is to be allowed them during their lives. This provision is irrevocable to Mlle. Patti, whose settlements of property thereby affecting her future earnings. She receives engineer in every other considerable. The Marchese de Caux asked to have the sum of 100,000 francs set aside for the payment of the mortgages on his estate, but this was refused by Mlle. Patti, whose confidence in the Marquis de Caux seemed to have been shaken, so that the property will have to be sold by her sale, unless the creditors of the Marquis consent to wait for their money. A contingency not very probable from the known wealth of the Marquis de Caux. It is also declared that at present Mlle. Patti owes about 450,000 francs a year, which, with proper care, would soon enable the Marquis to pay off his debts. Arrangements, however, to be made at a rate far above his income, by which it will be indicated to put such a restraint on his tastes as will enable him to accomplish this desirable end. It has been stated that as soon as the marriage took place the services of Strakosch would be dispensed with. So far is this from being the fact, that the Marquis is desirous of securing the services of Strakosch to Mlle. Patti for three years, on terms nearly as advantageous as before.

—Isaac J. Lash, member of Congress elect from the fifth North Carolina district, left home four weeks ago to come to Washington, and has not been seen since. His mail has been coming there since the time of his leaving home, but no one has heard from him. His friends at Fayetteville have been finally dealt with, and have reported him missing. He has left no room papers, as he was a man of correspondents and personally popular wherever known. A reward of \$500 each has been entered upon to ascertain his fate.

—The Countess Kisseleff, once a famous beauty and belle of the Russian Court, now old, bent, and infirm, spends seven days of the week at the gaming tables of Homburg; and is said to devote 40,000 francs a year to the infamous business of gambling. She gambles for excitement, not for gain. Having exhausted all the pleasures of life, and lost her ability to enjoy anything good, this poor sinner now seeks her heaven in a Homburg hell.

—The Italian correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, under date of July 2, says: "Giovanni Bartolucci is dead—was buried last night at S. Miniato. The possessors of the famous Bentivoni trust may now say truly that "no living rumpter can produce its equal." Death has finally terminated the controversy that has been raging for the last six months between Paris and Florence. Is it true of the dead, as of the absent, that they are always wrong? Time will show."

—The Milan journals announce the publication of the banns of marriage in that city of Mr. Moncini Garibaldi with a young lady named Italia Bedeschini, born at Smyrna, and living at Padua.

The Reconstructed.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* says that of the Senators and Representatives thus far admitted, Messrs. Abbott, Heaton and Snyder, of North Carolina; Sawyer and Robertson, of South Carolina; Harris, of Louisiana, and McDonald, of Arkansas, are all men of liberal means. Some of them are of much wealth, their property ranging from \$50,000 to \$500,000 in value. Those from the North originally, like Messrs. Abbott and Harris, have acquired large sums in developing the industrial resources of the South. Senator Abbott has invested a large amount of capital in behalf of himself and other New England capitalists in a line of steamships and mills on Cape Fear river, North Carolina, and a village is already the growth of the capital thus invested. Senator Harris has rent several hundred thousand dollars in the purchase and culture of cotton plantations, and although suffering immense losses by the disasters to the crops for the past two years, still controls three of the largest plantations in Avoyelle Parish, Louisiana, on which there are now fifteen hundred acres of cotton and a thousand acres of corn, with the prospect that the crop will be abundant enough to repair some of the disasters of former years.

An extraordinary religious riot has taken place at Lodi, Italy. The Bishop, who died at the age of one hundred, was to be conveyed for interment in the private family vault, at some distance; but the populace, whether from superstition or other motives does not appear, opposed the removal, wrenched open the coffin and laid the corpse upon the high altar. Then all the candles were lighted, and the bells set ringing with great violence. Ultimately peace was restored only by a charge of the troops and the wounding of three persons.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

A refrigerator car arrived in New York on Wednesday last, from Danville, Ill., with 20,000 pounds of mutton and poultry, killed on the previous week and at once placed in the car. The cars have double sides, of three-quarter inch pine plank, three inches apart. In the intervening space, three-inch slabs of cork are inserted, cork being considered the best non-conductor of heat. On the top of the car is a flutter wheel or vane, working horizontally by the current of air created during the motion of the train. On the same spindle with this wheel is a revolving fan, which throws the air, through flues, the entire length of the car to the ice chambers at each end. It is here cooled and condensed, and falls through other flues to the floor, passing under the hanging meat, and enveloping it as it rises to the ceiling. The temperature maintained is forty-two degrees.

Since 1790, and up to January 1st, 1868, the emigration to this country, says the Boston *Bulletin*, has amounted to 6,701,481 persons. During 1867 the number of emigrants arriving was about 300,000, of whom 251,753 arrived at New York, 10,207 at Boston, 9,387 at Baltimore, 5,001 at San Francisco, 3,764 at Portland, and the remainder at other ports. During the last six months prior to 1st January, 1868, 127,000 arrived in this country. The nationalities of these people who came to this country during the last year were as follows: About 125,000 were from Great Britain and Ireland, principally from Ireland, 124,896 were from Germany, 5,296 from France, 3,908 from China and Japan, and the remainder from other portions of the world. Of the total emigration to the United States during the last year nearly nine-tenths were under forty years of age; their avowed vocations were as follows: 30,130 were farmers, 60,501 were laborers, 24,750 were mechanics, 13,947 were merchants, 8,458 were miners.

By the establishment of the steamship line between San Francisco, China and Japan, it is likely that a new region will be opened up to American trade, and Alaska is already looked upon as a point of communication with the fabled wealth of the country of Siberia. The mineral wealth of this region is very great; its population 20,000,000, its imports, 20 years ago, \$15,000,000. It produces furs, skins, timbers, fine marbles, jasper and porphyry. The ice which is cut from Lake Baikal is crystals; and wants sugar, flour, cotton, spirits, wines, woolen goods, powder, machinery, arms, hardware, quicksilver, fruits, jewelry, medicines, &c.

At a general meeting of the shareholders of the North-German Lloyds, held at Bremen, it was unanimously resolved to construct the new steamers to ply between that port and Baltimore, and to make a fresh issue of shares to the amount of 500,000 thalers. It was stated that the reserve fund of the Company is more than sufficient to cover this amount. The steamers are to be finished and handed over to the Company within ten months, and are to run every fortnight between the two ports.

St. Albans, Vt., is the principal butter market of New England. The sales there of butter and cheese a month to about \$1,500,000 per year. In the last seventeen years the shipments of butter and cheese to Boston have been 20,000,000 pounds. If the first and 18,000,000 the last—worth over \$14,000,000. It costs one cent a per pound, at present, and takes twelve hours time to send butter from St. Albans to Boston—276 miles. But the Boston *Advertiser* remarks that notwithstanding the present method of transportation the butter from St. Albans, Vt., by ice trains, the best has been excessive the past week, that most of the 1,500 packages that arrived here on Thursday last was rancid, and that the butter must be changed so as to run like water from the tubs and boxes. The receipts have been unusually light from all quarters, and there is not being quarter enough to supply the demand.

The receipts of hogs at Boston, at the present time will not exceed 2,500 per week, which is a falling off of nearly half since the heated term commenced. Receipts in the winter and spring average 5,000 to 6,000 weekly. Prices range 50@75c higher now than for a month past.

George Willard, of Chicago, has invented a steam plow, which seems to work satisfactorily, excavating a width of 16 feet, and going at the rate of one mile per hour, with 40 pounds of steam. The plows which about 8,000 pounds, and cost \$2,000 to \$3,500. A 9,000 pound plow, capable of running 20 feet, has been formed with a capital of \$500,000.

A new route to the Red River region, in the Hudson Bay Territory, has recently been laid out by a Canadian civil engineer. The road runs entirely in British territory, from Thunder Bay, on Lake Superior, to Fort Garry, in the Red River country. The distance is 464 miles.

Labor is scarce on the sugar plantations of the Sandwich Islands, and Japanese are being imported to supply the lack. A cargo of several hundred has just come over for the Islands on a contract for three years at four dollars a month, with board, clothing and doctoring in addition.

The Louisiana planters are expecting to save their cotton this year by the aid of black ants, which cover the plants in the day and eat the eggs of insects as fast as they are deposited.

In Boston the demand for lemons has been so great, the past week, that the market is reported by the Boston *Journal* as bare, and prices have advanced from \$4 to \$10 per box to \$20@22, and oranges from \$3 to \$4 per box.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POLICE NOTICE.

TO THE OWNERS OF DOGS AND HOGS.

The owners of dogs are hereby notified that the ordinance prohibiting their running at large unmuzzled, and of hogs running at large, will be enforced to the letter. Those who have not complied with the ordinance will please do so at once, and save themselves the trouble and expense of paying the fine imposed. By order of the Mayor.

JAMES BLACKMORE, Mayor.
jy22

BUSINESS CHANCE.

PARTNERSHIP.

A good business man, well acquainted with Pittsburgh, with a small capital of $5000, can engage as an equal partner in the Grocery business, a good and permanent business. Address or apply to
WILSON, Rush House.

THE NEW COAL COOKING STOVE

FORT PITT.

The cheapest and most economical Stove in the market. Also, TYLER'S PATENT PORTABLE FURNACE, for sale by
JAMES M. SWANK & SONS,
No. 47 Federal street, Allegheny.

EAST LIBERTY ACADEMY.

The Fall Session of this School for Boys and Young Men will commence on the

FIRST WEDNESDAY OF SEPTEMBER,

Its continued success for many years, and the liberal patronage it has received, will be a sufficient guarantee to those patronizing the Schools.

Assistant, will have the active assistance in those departments.

Terms, including Tuition in English and Mathematics, $40; Latin, Greek and French, $5 extra.

R. W. McDOWELL, A.M., Principal.
J. D. SHILLESTIE, Assistant.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of an order of the District Court of Allegheny county, made the 18th day of July, 1868, notice is hereby given to the several Districts of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that a writ of Venditioni Exponas has been issued out of said Court, to me directed, returnable to the first Monday of December next, A. D. 1868, that the report of the Commissioners appointed to make partition of the real estate of Jacob Bowser, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, will be presented to said Court for confirmation and allowance on the 8TH DAY OF AUGUST, A. D. 1868, at which time all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

JACOB H. WALTER,
Prothonotary.

LINEN GOODS

FOR SUMMER WEAR.

FOR SALE BY

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH STREET.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, W. D. OF PENNA., Pittsburgh, July 21, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT on the 17th day of July, A. D., 1868, a writ in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS P. SCOTT,

of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged Bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any

The Daily Commercial

THE HOT WEATHER.

THE ISSUES OF THE DAY.

Speech of Hon. John A. Bingham.

DELIVERED AT CAMBRIDGE, OHIO.

Hon. John A. Bingham, Representative in Congress of the Steubenville, Ohio District, was renominated a few days since at Cambridge, on which occasion he addressed the Convention on the issues of the day. Referring to the close of the late rebellion, the speaker said:

From that day to this the war has been waged by the friends of the lost cause by the ballot instead of the bayonet, and by the American people to the end that the legal, political and constitutional effects of the arms of the government should be maintained, and that the nation shall not make that vast country, stretching from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, half as large as continental Europe, contribute to the discharge of the nation's debt, which is but a part of the price paid for our national existence? And, above all, are the people thus tried by the sacrifice of fire and blood, to be further mocked with the cry of those demagogues that they shall not so amend their constitution, with or without the consent of those insurgents, as that it shall declare to all the heroism, that no State of this Union shall impair the rights and privileges of the unconquered citizens of the Republic much less the rights of the whole people, nor have contribution to the extent of a farthing to reimburse the costs of a past rebellion, or to prosecute any future rebellion or to deny to any person, citizen or stranger, within their respective limits, the equal protection of the laws?

That is what this triumphant people have endeavored to do. It is a sublime immensity. It challenges, this day, the admiration of the civilized world, and attests the truth that a great people's power always relies on God's, when they reverence justice. It is indeed in accord with the spirit of Christianity, in that it embodies forgiveness of enemies, and seeks as best the cry for blood, in that it puts those who were but yesterday in arms against the nation's laws, yet, immune demagogues, calling themselves Democrats, insist that this glorious profession of amnesty, even to men who offended as they never offended before, shall not become part of the nation's Constitution—and that, too, in the presence of the fact that twenty-three States of the Union, covering the continent, in an unbroken column from Maine to Oregon, and representing twenty-four millions of the freemen of the Republic, have declared that this amendment shall be a part of the nation's fundamental law. It is because this proposed amendment secures protection to all, or because it makes rebellion, under the pretext of State sessions, and State sovereignty, forever impossible, or because it declares that the national debt, contracted in defense of the national life, including the pensions and bounties to the maimed and living heroes of the Republic, and to the widows and orphans of the fallen, shall be forever inviolate, that this party opposes it? Republicanism is national; dishonor and national death, and what a death! Dead nationalities have no resurrection, for them there is no new heaven and new earth.

Our States or nonentity.

My fellow citizens—in view of all that the so-called Democratic party have done or attempted in the past seven years, I find myself justified in saying that this party is opposed to every provision of the amendment. With an effrontery unparalleled in history, that party proclaims itself Democratic and yet opposes the enforcement by fundamental law of the first and vital principle of Democracy—the equal of all men before the law, their right to the equal protection of person and property. Democracy, in deed which believes in favor of an enlightened Democracy, indeed! which subjects the many to the despotic rule of the few? Democracy, which opposes the principle of free representation? Democracy which denies the right of an outraged people to exclude from office at least the whatever of traitor and the organizers of rebellion? Democracy which opposes and resists the adoption of an irrepealable sanction of the public debt, contracted in defense of the nation's life, and consisting of the debt contracted for pensions and bounties to the living and dead heroes of the Republic? Democracy to oppose the adoption of a limitation to constitutional power, to notify upon Congress and the Legislatures of States prohibiting the payment or collecting taxes in aid of rebellion past or in aid of rebellion in the future!

Of all the Democracies, the worse the people have done with it is the Democracy, indifferent to the enthusiasm of conscience and to the unconscientious voices of conscience.

Accepting the nomination with which you have this day honored me, it is due to you, gentlemen of the convention, it is due to the people whom you represent, it is due to myself, it is due to the great party of the Union which endures rebellion by arms, and proposes to make rebellion forever impossible in the future, to say, as we say that I stand for the Fourteenth Article of Amendment, as it is, and for nothing more, and for nothing less. Yet, laconic

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CITY MATTERS.

Unreconciled Observations.

THE LATE OIL LAMP EXPLOSION

Conclusion of the Coroner's Investigation.

A Mad Steer on the Rampage—A Sudden Termination to His Depredations.

Dutch Dan Injuries Received—Coroner's Inquest.

The Monongahela Wharf Improvement.

Change of Time on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Police Intelligence.

The Steamship Red Commissioners.

A Commonwealth Enterprise.

Another Case of Sun-Stroke.

Death from Injuries Received—Coroner's Inquest.

Disaster Follows Neglect.

Dr. Ahern, Eye and Ear Surgeon and Physician for Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, office 134 Smithfield street.

Another Case of Sun-Stroke.

Dutch Dan Injuries Received—Coroner's Inquest.

Disaster Follows Neglect.

Dr. Ahern, Eye and Ear Surgeon and Physician for Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, office 134 Smithfield street.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before H. Bonner, Esq., Recorder, July 21st, 1868:

Richard Lowe to William Wood, lot on old Pittsburgh road, Pitt township, 30 by 100 feet, $ 1,750

Same to Same, lot on old Pittsburgh road, Pitt township, 30 by 100 feet,